

all of them are pale, with two broad dark-brown bands, the upper of which is subdivided into two or three in two of the examples.

4. A *Physa*, which in degree of ventricosity is intermediate between *P. acuta*, Drap. t. iii. f. 10, 11, and the more elongated or slender common Canarian shell so called by Webb, has been also given to me by the Baron de Paiva, as found in the Rib. dos Soccorridos and that of Gonçalo Ayres, near Funchal. It closely resembles "the rare long-spined var." of *P. fontinalis* (L.), Forbes and Hanl. iv. 142, t. 122. f. 10.

Lea Rectory, June 25, 1862.

XI.—Notice of a new Species of the Carabideous Genus Mormolyce. By J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A. &c.

THE confirmation of genera, established upon unique species, and often even upon single specimens, by the discovery of additional members of the group, is always satisfactory, and, in the case of very extreme types of form, highly interesting with reference to the question of the development of particular organs or portions of organs, as well as to that of the modification of form resulting from geographical distribution or other analogous causes.

The genus *Mormolyce*, founded by Hagenbach upon one of the most remarkable types of Carabideous insects, has long been known only by a single representative, *M. phyllodes*, a native of Java. Its relations have, as may easily be conceived, been the subject of much discussion, the genus having been placed in the great division Truncatipennes, as well as in that of the Thoracici. Instead of the compact, robust form which is typical of the Carabidæ, we have an attenuated structure, with slender limbs, indicating great weakness of locomotive powers, united to a slightly developed oral structure, proving the insect to be destitute of those prædaceous habits which are so eminently characteristic of the family as to have earned for them the sectional name of Adephega. We must suppose a *Carabus* or *Harpalus* to have been both drawn out longitudinally and flattened out laterally, so that the elytra present great flattened dilatations extending beyond the body in the form of two rounded spatulæ, —the whole represented best by a piece of the thin kind of gingerbread known by the name of "jumbles."

Although originally known as a native of Java, specimens of *M. phyllodes* have been received from Malacca; and with the latter there has been found associated a considerable number of individuals of a distinct species, of which the following diagnosis

will indicate the chief distinctions from the previously known species.

M. Hagenbachii.

M. capite postice in collum longissimum subcylindricum attenuato; prothorace elongato-hexagono, angulis anticis porrectis conicis; lateribus spinis tribus æque distantibus armatis (spatio inter spinam posticam et basin fere dimidium prothoracis æquante); elytris foliaceo-dilatatis, angulo basali in lobum transversum antice truncatum porrecto, dilatatione magis cordiformi, latitudine maxima ante medium posita; antennarum articulo secundo longitudine latitudinem ejus duplo superante; scutelli apice rotundato.

Long. corp. unc. $2\frac{1}{2}$, ad apicem elytrorum unc. $3\frac{1}{8}$; capitis lin. 9; prothoracis lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$; elytrorum ad apicem suturæ lin. 14; lat. elytrorum ante medium lin. 17.

Habitat. Malaccam in insula Sumatra.

The fact of this species being found in the same locality with *M. phyllodes* forbids our regarding it as a geographical variety; whilst the specific characters given above equally militate against its being a local modification, such, for instance, as occurs in many species of *Carabi* or *Harpalidæ*, respecting which so much discussion has recently taken place amongst Continental entomologists.

The specific name given above was suggested by Mr. Adam White, in honour of the original founder of the genus.

XII.—Notes on Cambridge Geology.

By HARRY SEELEY, F.G.S., Woodwardian Museum.

I. Preliminary Notice of the Elsworth Rock and associated Strata*.

ONE of the last labours in England of Mr. Lucas Barrett was the production of a geological map of the country around Cambridge. Of the Lower Secondary deposits, he therein coloured the Kimmeridge Clay, Upper Calcareous Grit, and Oxford Clay. The chief novelty in this was the introduction of the Calcareous Grit; for Professor Sedgwick, many years before, when riding in the neighbourhood of Conington, had somewhere seen a drab-coloured deposit, which, without dismounting, he very na-

* Communicated by the Author, having been read at the Meeting of the British Association at Manchester, Sept. 1861. This paper was to have been incorporated with one on the Strata of England between the Portland and Great Oolites, an intention reluctantly postponed. It will be followed by four papers which were to have been other chapters in the scheme:—1. On the Kimmeridge Clay; 2. On the Tetworth Clay and Coral Rag; 3. On the Rocks of the Oxford Clay; and 4. On the Oxford Clay.